STATISTICS OF THE WAR.

TO VECTORARS AND OFFICE

One Armies Compared With Those of Burope Waterino and Gottpoburg-Statistics of Leases (meetally Compared-Strange Pacts Shaws By the Merords.

A book entitled "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War" has just been published, and the treatment of the official

The following review is from the New York Tribune:

Bome readors may be surprised at the maxima of losses in the hardest fighting regiments as given by Colonal Fox. The highest rate reached here is 19.7 per cent, and that was the loss of the 2.1 Wisconsin, Wadeworth's Division, 2.1 Corps. The lowest percentage recorded in this list is 15.0, the 17th Maine and the 1st Minnesots both rescaing that proportion. It is, however, in comparing these losses with these of Kasopean troops that the greatest fillumination is thrown on the character of the fighting in our war. In proportion to the number engaged, the greatest loss sustained by any regiment during the war was that of the 1st Minnesots at Gettysburg. The regiment was ordered by Hanouck to take the colors of Wilcox's Confederate brigade, to gain time for re-enforcements to be brought up at a critical moment. The regiment lost in this fight 262 officers and men. Its casualties were 229, of whom a venty five were killed outright, or over 28 per cent of these engaged. This enormnum was the percentages of killed for many 28 per cent of those sugaged. This snor-ment slaugher was never again equalled, but the percentage of killed for many regiments in many other battles rese as high as 20. In some engagements the casualities, when reskoned upon whole divisions, appear at first larger. Take, for example, the losses of Hanc-ck's division example, the losses of Hanc ok's division at Fredericksburg, in charging the stone wail at Marye's Heights. Out of 4,834 engaged, there were 2,629 killed, wounded and missing, and most of the missing were killed or wounded men. The maximum percentage as based on the total of killed, wounded and missing, instead of on the killed and mortally wounded alone, gives figures which, though necessarily less exact and treatworthy, of course raise the ratio. Col. Fox gives such a list, the highest figures in which are resched in a percentage of \$20, while 50 per cent, is the lowest recorded. Now, the heaviest loss in the German army during the Franco Prussian war occurred in the 16th Lefantry (Third corded. Now, the heaviest loss in the German samy during the Franco Prussian war occurred in the 16th Infantry (Third Westphistian) at Mars La Tour. It numbered 3 000 men, and carried 3 000 into action. It lest 509 killed and mortally wounded, 619 weneded, and 865 missing; tous, 1 434, or 49.4 per cent. The Garde-Schuissus Battalion, 1,000 strong, lost at Metz, August 18, 162 killed and mortally wounded, 294 wounded, and 5 missing; total, 461, or 461 per cent. As Uol, Fox observes: "A comparison of these percentages with those of the Union regiments in certain battles will give some idea of the desparate character of the fighting during the American civil war."

Regarded from one point of view the one regiment, in all the Union armises, which austained the greatest loss in battle during the American civil war, was the Fifth New Hampshire infantry. It lost 295 men killed or mortally wounded during its four years of service, from 1861 to 1865. Second on the list comes the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, with a loss of 282 officers and men. The Seventh Wisconson infantry follows, with a loss of 281. Forty-five regiments out of the two thousand composing the entire Union army lost over 200 officers and men.

of the two thousand composing the entire Union army lost over 200 officers and men each. Colonel, Fox points our discrepancies between his and the federal chicial figures, and explains that they are owing to the care with which many of the state govern-ments followed up the lists of "missing" ster battles, and the fresh information so

obtained concerning the fate of many. A large proportion of the men returned as "missing" proved to have been really killed, and this, of course, created some confusion in the first reports.

Proceeding further it will appear that the heaviest loss in battle of any regimental organization occurred in the let Maine Heavy Artillery, of Birney's Division, Second Corps. "During its term of service it just twenty three officers and 400 enlisted men killed or mortally wounded in battle."

Rut the let Maine Heavy Artillery did not men filled of morally wounded in battle.

But the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery did not
take the field until May, 1864, and its
fighting and all its losses occurred within a
period of ten months. Another heavy
artillery regiment, the 8th New York, of
Gibbon's Division, Second Corps, sustained
the next heaviest losses, nineteen officers and 312 men having been killed or died of wounds. This regiment also saw all its active service during the last ten months of the war. It must be borne in mind that the usual strength of the Lewy artillery regi-ments was 1800 mer, as against 1,000 for ments was 1,800 mert, is against 1,000 for the infantry. A cavairy regiment numbered 1,200 men with full ranks, while a battery of light artillery had a maximum strength of 150 men and six guas, and when organized twelve betteries constituted a regiment. Heavy losses were sometimes sustained by the light artillery, as in the case of the 11th O 110 at Inks, when sixty-nine men of the bettery were killed in a rebel charge upon the guas.

the terry were killed in a rebel charge upon the guns.

The loss in officers exceeded in proportion that of enlisted men. Thus at Gettysburg the officers lost 17 per cent. In stilled and wounded, while the loss of the men was 21 per cent, against 17 per cent. for the men. Greater exposure was, of course, the principat cause of this higher mortality. The Confederate sharpshooters were always on the look out for shoulderstreps, and "even in the confusion of a hot muskeiry fire, any soldies, not matter how poor a marassian, would turn his rifle on any conspleuous man in the opposing ranks whose appearance indicated that he might be an officer," while "in close quarters gut a were not apt to be aimed at privates if a lieutenant was in sight near by." A comparison between the mortality of officers at Gettysburg and the Wilderness battles confirm this. In the former battle, fought mainly in the open, the officers fell fought mainly in the open, the officers fell thickly. In the Wilderness, where the officers had the same shelter as the privates and were not to be singled (u', the parcent-

age of loss among them fell to the level of the troops at large.

The heaviest regimental loss of officers whiled in any one battle was that of the 7-h New Hempshire at the assault on Fort Wayne, when eleven officers were killed, or mortally wounded. At Manasses the 22 i New York infantry lost nineteen officers killed and wounded out of twenty four present to seiton, nine being killed on the ground. It is a significant fact that the percentage of the officers dying by disease is less than that of the men. The explanation of this curious fact is difficult, for, though the officers may have had "better ough the officers may have had "bette though the officers may have had "better facilities for purchasing and better quarters while in camp," it is a quality true toat " in an active campaign, in bivouse or on the march, they encountered substantially the same exposure and privation, they were exposed to the same storms, and their food was equally scanty." In battle, one officer was killed for every sixteen enlisted men; but among the deaths from disease one officer fell to every seventy two men, and in the colored regiments one officer to every 215 men.

The closest parallel between European and american battles occurs in the statistics of Waterloo and Gettysburg. Of these Colonei Fox says: "At Waterloo the French numbered 80,000 men and 252 guns; the Allies numbered 72,000 and 186 guns. the Allies numbered 80,000 men and 252 guns; the Allies numbered 72,000 and 186 guns. At Gettysburg, the Union army numbered 22,000 men and 300 guns; the Confederates, 70,000 and 250 guns. At Waterloo, Wellington's army lost 23 185; at Gettysburg, Made's asmy lost 23 003. The loss of the French at Waterloo has never been officially announced, but has been estimated at 25,300; the Confederate loss at Gettysburg, as officially reported by the Confederate surgeon genefies, was 20,448, to which must be added 7,077 wounded and unwounded prisoners whose names were omitted from his lists, but appear on the records at Waterloo and Gestysburg were fought with from 70,000 to 82,000 men on each side, and the combatants lost about 23,000 seech." In the battle of Grawelotte (France-Prus, an war) the Germans lost a total of 20,577 odi of 146,000 troops engaged. This was the besties of seven properties on Salurday, April 18, and four properties on Salurday, April 18, and four properties on April 20th.

battie. At Gettyeburg Meade lost more men with half the number engaged. The aggregate percentages of lose compere as follows: In the Franco-Pransin war that of the Germans was 3.1 per cent.; in the Orimean war the Allies lost 3.2 per cent.; in the war of 186 the Austrian lose was 2.6 per cent. In the American civil war the Union loss was 4.7 per cent, and that of the Confederate 9 per cent.

The total loss of the Union armies was 110,070 hilled or mortally wounded and 175,175 wounded; total, 385,345, exclusive of the missing in scilio, whose number has not yet been officially stated. Of the men Rilled, 67,663 cited on the field and 45,013 of their wounds. But, after all, the havon caused by disease was much greaver than that of Confederate builets. The deaths by disease numbered 199,720, and these do not include the deaths to Confederate prisons, which reached 24,800. There are many curious and pussiing facts about these statistics. For instance, Colonel Fox observes that "the most striking leature of the mortuary statistics is that the regiments which incurred the greatest loss in battle are the ones which suffered least from disease. While throughout the whole army the deaths from disease occurred to regiments that never were in battle." Evidently comfortable quarters, good food, and immunity from exposure did not insure health. Again "certain regiments suffered in by disease, while the regiments in adjoining camps were entirely exempt; and yet these Vermonters excelled in physique, cisaliness and intelligence." Some restricted local cause, one would think, must have operated in this case; but there are many mysteries in these records, During the war no less than 4,838 deaths by drowning occurred. This seems an unaccountable number, but Colonel Fox points out that, after all, the average is three men to a regiment. The lose was largely considerable incess were incurred in fording rivers and landing through surf from boats. Then the 75th Fonbaylvania lost two officers and fitty one men while crossing the Shena

ing the Shenand ah in April, 1862, by the swamping of a scow.

The losses in the Confederate and Union prisons offer some strange purplexities. Here good and bad treatmentappear to have produced about the same results. In the Confederate prisons 24 868 Union prisoners died of disease. "In the Northern prisoners died of disease. "In the Northern prisons, where the inmates were turnished with good food and queriers, the death rate was nearly the same; 30,152 Confederates died in Northern prisons." Colonel Fox's seventh chapter, which treats of the musterenth chapter, which treats of the muster-out rolls, is particularly rich in suggestive facts; such, for instance, as the fact that it was by no means uncommon for women not only to enlist but to serve in campaigns. Four cases are cited, and in each one the fair combitant was discharged from the

ADMIRAL KIMBERLEY'S REPORT. WASHINGTON, March 30,-The following cable dispatch, confirming thereported loss of United States and German war vessels in Samoan waters, was received at the navy department this morning :
AUCKLAND, March 30, 1889.

AUCKLAND, March 30, 1889.

To feoretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:
Hurricane at Apia on March 15. Every
vessel in the barbor on abore except the
English man of war Ualliope, which got to
sea. The Trenton and Vandalia are total
losses; the Nipsic is beached, rudder gone
and may be saved, but the chance is
against it. Will send her to Auckland
if possible. The Vandalia lost four
officers and thirty-nine men, namely:
Captain Schoonmaker, Paymaster Armes,
Lieutenant Marines Sutton, Pay Clork J.
Roone, Henry Baker, Warren Brisbane,
Wm. Browne, Quartermaster M. Casine,
M. Oralger, Benj F. Davis, Thom. O. Downey, Magnus Ericason, S. C. Gringe, Geo.
Gorman, Adolph G. dner, Nathan B Green,
Joe. Griffin, E. M. Hammar, Jno. Hanchett,
C. H. Hawkine, W. Howa', Frank Jones,
George Jorden, N. H. Joseph, John Kelly,
Thomas Kelly, N. Kinselle, C. P. Kratzer, Charles Kraus, Frank Lessman, George Merrage, Aylmer Montgomery, Thomas Riley, H. P. Stalman, C. E. Stanford, John Sims, G. H. Wells, John Millford, Henry Wixted, Ah Kow, Ah Peck, — Techor. The Nipsic lost seven men: Geo. Callan, John Gill, Joshua Heap, Thos. Johnson, David Kelleher, Henry Pon!zell, Wm.

All were saved from the Trepton. The Trenton's and Vandalia's crews are on shore the Nipsic's on board. All stores possible

The German ships Adler and Eber are total losses; the O'ga is beached and may be saved. German losses are ninety six. Important to send three hundred men home at once, Shall I charter steamer? Can charter in Auckland. Lieut. Wilson will remain in Auckland to obey your orders. Further account by mail.

Secretary Tracy, in answer to Admiral Kimberley's question as to whether a securer should be ctariered to send the three hundred men of the wrecked vessels home, sent the following dispatch:

"Lieut. Wilson, for Kimberley, care American consul, Auckland! Take such steps with regard to Niprio and wrecks and sending men home as you may deem proper. Full power given you. Monongahela selled for Apla, February 21.

The Chairman of the Street Committee Meeting Mr. Riddle, chairman of the street committee, we inquired of him why he recommended the renewal of the contract with Eogle for stone for the streets, when the stone furnished last year by him were so poor. He admitted that they had been so; but said that he had been informed that Engle had good stone, and that they proposed to get such in future. He said that he thought the bad condition of the streets was largely due to the fine stuff from the breaker, which was used as a top dressing, and to the heate with which the streets had been prepared and rolled by the street commissioner, of whom he said that as he had been last year appointed by the mayor, he held him to be his "boss," and refused to obey the street committee. Mr. Riddle said that he had been told that Mr. B. S. Spancer used stones from Engle's quarry for some part of the work he d'd on the cotton mili square of Prince atreet; and that he had also been told that the equare of North Queen street above the depot, had been made with Engle stone and Upon our persisting that the stone in Eugle's present quarry was manifestly unfit for use, he promised to examine the quarry to its quality for street work before com-pleting the contract, as he professed agreet desire to secure the best stone possible for

We understand that he yesterday examined the quarry in company one or two citizen experts, and the conclusion reached was that the atones were not bard enough for the best service in the repairs of

SIX GUNBOATS WRECKED.

HARR AGERTUAN AND TORRE GER MAR VESSELS SINK AT HAMOA.

se Drives Them Upon the Heel Many Lives Lost-Admiral Etmberley Notifies Secretary Tracy and Hames Three Who Wore Drowned.

Advices have been received in London from Barnos to the effect that in a terrific hurricane; there three American and four German men-of-war were wrocked, and that many persons were drowned.

Dispatches received in Auckland from Rumos state that the American men-of-war Trenton, Vandalia and Nipsic, and the German men-of-war Adler, Oiga and Eber were driven on a resel during a violent storm and totally wreched.

Of the American crews four officers and forty-six men were drowned and of the German crews nine officers and eighty-seven man lost their lives.

The hurricane was of a most violent character. The sky became black with leaden hue and the waves soon ran mountains high. The American men of war, the wooden ship Trenton, the Nipsic and the Vandalia, and the German vessels, the Oiga, Adler and Eder, were lying a anchor.

All hands were piped on deck and efforts made to get the vessels out of the harbor, so that sea room might be obtained, but the hurricane hurled the vessels with such fury towards the reef that lies at the entrance to the harbor as to drag their anchors and aweep them upon the sunken rooks.

One by one the steamers were pounded upon sharp-pointed pre-jections beneath the water. Even efforts to launch the boats were in most cases fruities. With such terrific poundings upon the rooks, some of

were in most cases fruitiess. With such terrific poundings upon the rocks, some of the vessels keeled over before the furious blast like chips on the waves. The guns sided in the work of destruction.

Tons o' water poured into the port holes and in an incredibly short time the saliors

and in an incredibly short time the saltors were strugiling for their lives in the seething waters and the vessels began to go to picoes as everything went by the board.

The cries for relief were drowned in the roar of the raging wind and the tumulituous sea. A terrible struggle for life ensued. Relief from the shore was almost impossible. Men clung in the agentes of despair to floating apara, portions of boats and the wreckege that floated upon the waves. Many of them were compelled to relinquish their grasp, and sank to watery graves.

A number, however, succeeded in reaching shore in safety, and some were resound.

A number, however, succeeded in reaching above in safety, and some were rescued almost mirsculously.

When the storm had subsided and the

When the storm had subsided and the muster of the efficers and crews had been looked over it was found that of the American crews four efficers and forty-six men had been engulfed by the waves or were dashed to pieces by the wrockage, while of the German crews nine officers and eighty-seven men met their deaths by the storm. The greatest excitement prevailed on the islands after the catastrophe. The German and American consultates presented a most dismaisscene. A pall fell over all, and the interest in the affairs of the island was eclipsed in the terrible calamity which had in so short a time wiped out the fleets of the two great nations that were represented there.

The American and German governments were to be notified at once of the evil that has befailen the fieet, and the commanders await with anxiety instructions as to what

has befallen the freet, and the commanders await with anxiety instructions as to what they shall do next.

The U. S. vessels belong to the Pscific squadron, which is commanded by Rear Admiral Kimberly. The Trenton is the fiagably and is commanded by Captain Norman H. Farquhar, who is also chief of staff to Admiral Kimberly. The other officers of the Trenton are:

staff to Admirat Kimberly. The other officers of the Trenton are:
Lieutenant commander, Henry W. Lyon; lieutenant commander, Henry W. Lyon; lieutenants, Robert N. G. Brown, Samuei L. Graham, Lazatus L. Resmey, Bernard O. Scott; junior grade, William H. Allen; ensign, John P. Blanden; naval cade s, Robert Stocker, Frank W. Hibbs, Benton C. Decker, Benjamin W. Weils, William Cicke, George W. Logan

Hibbs, Benton C. Decker, Besjamin W.
Welle, William Cicke, George W. Logan
and Richard H Jackson; medical inspector,
Charles H White; sesistant surge R,
Stephen B White; pay inspector, Ambrose
J. Clark; chief engineer, Andrew J.
Kiersted; sesistant engineers, Herschel
Meith, Robert W. Galt and Cisrence H.
Matthews; chaplain, Adam A. McAllister;
captain of marines, Robert W. Huntington;
boatswain, John McLaughlir; gunner, John
Westfall; carpeoter, Benjamin E. Fernold;
salimaker, Samuel H. Boutwell.

The Vendatia is a vessel of the second
grade and is commanded by Captain Cornelius M. Schoonmaker, who took charge
of the vessel on April 5, 1888 The other
officers are: Lieutenants, J. W. Carlin,
John C. Wilson, Charles E. Fox; lieutenants, junior grade, Horsce M. Witzel,
Thomas M. Brumby; naval caceta, Edward
Moele, Charles E. Johnston, Samuel P.
Edmunds; surgeon, Hosea G. Babin;
paymaster, F. H. Armes; chief engineer,
Alex. B. Bates; first lieutenaut of marines,
George F. Elliott; carpenter, Joseph B.
Fisteber.

Fletcher.

The Nips'o is a third rate vessel in charge of Commander Dennis W. Mullane, who assumed charge of her in October, 1887. Her other efficers are: Lieutenants, John M. Hawley, R. C. Davenport; lieutenant junior grade, John A. Sherman; ensigns, William P. White, John L. Purcell, Harry A. Field, Hillary P. Jones; past assistant surgeon, Exra Z Derr; past estimate paymeter, John Corwine; chief engineer, George W. Hall; assistant engineer, Horacs F. Frick; first lieutenant of marines, T. G. Fillette.

Fillette.

The Trenton is a wooden screw cruiser, ship rigged, armed with ten guns and with a displacement of 3 900 tons.

The Trenton is a wooden screw cruiser, The Vandalia is a wooden screw cruiser, bark rigged, carries tweive guns and with a displacement of 2 100 tons. The Nipsic is a third rate wooden vessel carrying six guns and with a displacement of 1,270 tons. She is a schooner rigged and

her propulsion to by a screw.

LANCASTER, March 29. EDITORS INTELLIGENCER - "Special ommittee of council" figures show:

with a few small bills yet to be paid." There not being enough "small bille" to use up the balacce, a "feed," to "cost not over \$350," must be gotten up by the ed-ministration of "retrench and reform," and then it must be me: by drawing on

SIXTH WARD, (but no boodler).

An Overton correspondent to the Dushere Gazette says: The belt for the Catholic church has arrived and will be put in place in a few days by the Lawrence Bros. It was cast at the McShane belt foundry, Baltimore, weighs without the hangings 1,821 pounds, and bears the following inscription: "This belt was presented by Ann Mo-Govern, on the feast of purification, to St. Francis church of Overton, Pa. It is dedicated to St. Ann, the mother of the blessed virgin. Rev. James A. Martin, pastor."—Bradford Argus.

Miss Ann McGovern is a slater of the

Miss Ann McGovern is a sister of the Right Rev. Thomas McGovern, bishop of Harrisburg, and John McGovern, of Overion, father of Mrs. Peter McConomy,

Charged With Stealing a Dog A lad named William Mellen has been held for a bearing before Alderman A. F. Donnelly, on a charge of larceny of a cog, dog-collar and strap from another boy named Adam Warfel.

E church, who have been working so energetically for several months to furnish the new parsonage, will give a suppor in the lecture room of the church this evening from 5 to 10 o'clock.

HOR, WM. A. MORTON IN MILWAUKER. The Churches and People and the Journey West-What He Observed at Bishop

Kaight's New Home. from Milwantee with the family of Bushop Knight, gives a glowing and enthusiastic account of the reception and ordination of the bishop, and of the church and people of the country. 'On Banday morning," and Mr. Morton, "we attended St. James' church in Chicago, a fine stone church, amount health by the areast fire of eight smoked badly by the great fire of eight years ago. In the ever leg we went to St. Clement's. The congregation of St. rusgnificent church is under construction for them at the expense of Armour, the beef pasker. The next afternoon we started for Milwaukes occupying a parlor car attached to the train for the especial

use of our small party.
"We were soon joined by a fine looking echolorly divine who proved to be the lac. He proved a very entertaining comlarge delegation from that city entered our car and greeted the blance elect, so that our spare car space proved very useful. A handsome box of flowers was presented to Mrs. Knight by the delegation. At the station in Milwaukee we were enthusiastically received by a very large delegation with several ladies among them, and when we had been driven to the hotel the bishop found there a still larger throng of cordial church people, men and women.
"Bishop elect Knight was well rectived by all factions. It had been rumored that the congregation of St. Paul's, a stronghold of the low church party, had declared that if Dr. Koight became bishop they would withdraw, but with an evident determination to ellence the rumor, they bestened to extend to him a pressing and very cordial invitation to a reception and inncheon. Their church is a splendid building, and if you did not know it you would never guess that the people worshiping in it were rigorous opponents of extreme ritualism. They have a marble alter and elaborate fittings, and the litary dock is away down the iste. There are two magnificent stained glass windows on either side of the altar. Altogether the impression given is much more ritualistic than that of our own St. James. The cathedral, where the consecration took place, is a fine building bolding about a bousand, but constructed with a view to entargement. As for the ceremony of the consecration of Bishop Kulght It was the most impressive and beautiful spectecle that I ever saw or expect to see. There were sixty charleters, a large body of priests and the six bishops ank bishop-elect in the procession, and you cannot imagine acything more and the scene in that crowded and decorated building. The floral decorations furnished extreme. The bishops all wore their college hoods of various colors and when they placed the vestments uponthe new bishop and led him to the bishop's throne the effect was grand. Bishop Seymour, who preached the sermon, closely resembles H. M. North, erq., of the Lancaster bar, but is not so tall by about two inches. He delivered an eloquent and powerful sermon, his eye, "I was particularly pleased with one illustration used by him in speaking of the strength of the church. He said that a blebop might make mistaker, but it was only one thread wrong in a great fabric 'our national governin of a president without a tremor; and our church is even stronger." Mr. Morton says out there are Democrats. "At the lunch at St. Paul's Bishop Knight very happily

broke the les by a nest speech in which he said that in the middle ages a banquet in Lent could not be given without the sanction of the bishop and he now gave them all his permission to fall to. This was greeted with bearty applause and laughter. " "Mr. Gaorge Reynolds had given me an introduction for Dr. Knight and myself to the president of the Northwestern insurence company and we were cordially received by him and from the top of the great building of the company had so impressive view of the city. Bishop Knight and family will have a very delightful and Lancaster was pleasant though the steady traveling was a little too much for the comfort of some of the ladies."

About three c'clock on Friday morning the house of Edward Gallagher, at Peters' Oreck, Fulton township, became ignited from a defective flue, and was entirely destroyed. The family were asleep while the flumes were devouring their home, and hed not neighbors discovered their perilous situation in time to rescue them the remains of five or a x persons would now

be in the ruine. The slarm was quickly sounded among the villagers, and for a time intense excitesteepers was attended with difficulty. Mr. Gallagher was first awakened and, while almost frantic, assisted in the removal of his family. Through the dense smoke the herolo rescuere found their way to the different rooms and removed the occuto secure sufficient clothing to cover them. The youngest child—a babe—was almost sufficieted when found; and Mrr. was the last to be taken from the rapidly dissolving building. She was carried from her room by several men who assured her before they began their tank that the others were in safety. The venerable Mrs. Prize was severely shocked by the disaster, but the effects are gradually disappearing.

The contents of the house were destroyed not even a single piece of furniture escaped The burned building was a large frame, and years ago sheltered many boarders

who were employed at the Peach Bottom Adjacent dwellings were saved by the villagers, and to keep the destroyer from

It was not learned to day whether Mr. Gallagher holds insurance upon his prop-

On Saturday afternoon a young man from Wayback, a mewhere in Chester county, took a notion he would like to see the world, and in the evening he arrived in New Holland. After walking through town several times, and admiring the heautiful location of the place, the fortility of the land hereabouts, and so forth, and so forth, he stepped into one of our drygoods stores and said that he didn't get to Lancaster very often and thought he would like to buy something, which he did, like a sensible man, and was happy because he thought he was in Lancaster.

A Very Large Fgg.
Michael Schaller, of No. 509 Manor street, bas left at the INTELLIGENCER office an egg, laid by a Leghorn chicken, which is of extraordinary else and weight. It is fully double as large as the ordinary egg.

City Solicitor Brown to day issued soire facine to revive twenty-eix liens entered egainst properties, which owners failed to pay the city tax.

THE MEN OF MUSCLE.

SPIRITED CONTESTS.

Boston's Duffy Defents Mondows, of Austral They Fight Forty-Five Roundo-Ashton Orew Detrows the Oxford Guate.

BAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 30.-The glove contest between Tom Meadows, of Australie, and Paley Duffy, of Boston, for a purse of \$1,000, and the welfer weight place at the California Athletic club last night. Meadows was the lavorite, with odds of \$100 to \$70. Hiram Cook was chosen referee. Paidy Gurman and Sam Fitspatrick seemded Meadows, while Billy Shannon and young Mitchell looked after Duffy. Meadows weighed 142 and In the first five rounds Dudy did all the

fighting without gaining any decided advantage. He accured first blood in the second round, and worried Meadows in the third, but in the fith round Meadows began to show his superior freshness and had the advantage. Slugging continued for a number of rounds, Datty getting is some good ones, but failing in force on seconns of Meadows' eleverness. The seventeenth was uneveniful, but in the next Dody did all the fighting, and to everybody's surprise was the fresher. In the nineteenth round Meadows rushed and rained blows on Duffy's neck and head, which did small execution. Duffy secured one on the stomach, but Meadows dodged two right hand awings and got in two uppercuts on the neck. In the twentieth round, in fierce railies, Mesdows secured left eye, which made the blood spurt. Daffy began to show weakness. In the Meadows again rushed the fighting and repostedly got to on Doff, 's wind, nose and toos, the Boston man being badly bruised. Meadows began the twenty-third with left-bauders on Duffy's wind and note, every blow telling, to which Duffy could but recovered. In the twenty - fourth round, Meedows began left-hand punishment, getting in return several body blows which had, however, small blows which had, however, small force. Mesdows kept up his vicious slugging in the next, but Dully showed unexpected vigor and bit his man hard twice, so that in the twenty sixth Meadows resorted to sparring for wind. Duffy hit and did all the fighting in the next. In the twenty ninth, Meadows commenced sing in a smashing blow on Meadows' mouth.
The bettle was terrific in the next two rounds, Meadows going down and coming up in nine seconds, just saving a knock out. Duffy forced the battle in the thirty third, and although hitting hard, could rounds were consumed in sparring for wind, Meadows appeared fresh in the thirty witth, this and the next two rounds being marked by sparring. Meadows forced matters in the thirty-ninth, and Duffy responded with terrible body blows-

when Duffy knocked Meadows down four times, but call of time saved the latter. In the forty-fourth round, smid latense excitement, Duffy began slugging the Australian. Duffy knocked him down three times, yet, each time Meadows recovered. The fight fifth round.

PROVIDENCE, R 1., March 30 -Jack Ashton and Jue Lannon fought at Burriville, about 25 miles from here, at an early hour this morning. For 15 rounds the fighting was very light, and honors were even. The articles called for but 18 rounds, but through a m's understanding, another was called by the referee. In the opening of the 19.b round, Ashton forced the fighting and catching Lannon under the ear with his left, tumbled him to the floor, the first knock-down on the battle. the battle. Joe came to his feet instantly and had bare'y equared away before Ashton swung his right, simost finisi ing Lant 05, this time on the jaw, sending him down. He got up in a draw out dition and Ashton went for him, pushing him by a succession of blows to the ropes, where he pinioned him and peppered at his wind and head for several seconds, Lannon collapsing where he stood and falling full length on the flor. Ashton retired to his corner. The ten seconds allowed by the rules for Lannon to return elspied, but he continued on the flor senseless, and the

referee gave Ashton the fight. The fight was with two ouves gloves for purse of \$1 000, all of which, by agreement,

The Cambridge Cr. w Defeats Oxford LONDON, March 30. - Crowds began at an early hour to wond their way to Putney to witness the annual university boat race. The air was light and the water smooth, but there was a tendency towards foggy

The weather, which had promised favor ably early, cettled into a heavy rain before the race came off, and created great discomriver bank, and those who were affoat in every conceivable kind of craft.

The grews made a flue start at 1:13 p. m. The Combridge crew took the lead and passed under Hammersmith bridge a boa length ahead of the Oxford ore w, which was working hard. Buth crews were rowing well as they passed the bridge, but the Ox-ford shortly afterwards became muddled and were put out of trim by bad steering The men spirs sed some, and almost capeixed at Barnes' bridge. Near the end of the course they made a final agurt and did some good work, but it was too late, and falled to win the race. The Cambridge orew rowed smoothly and well throughout the race and came in at the finish four lengths

The following were elected officers by Monterey Lodge No. 242, I. O. O. F., at their meeting on Friday evening: Noble grand, L G. Menis :: vice grand, John P. Soyder; secretary, L. Hathlon; secistant secretary, F. J. Erisman; trustee, James Black. These officers will be installed next

William spelling, the old man found wandering on the streets on Friday shoeless and batless, was given a hearing before the mayor this morning. It was decided to send him to the county hospital. Spelling lost his property some time ago, since which time his mind has been affected.

Spelling became very violent in his cell this morning, and broke all the fixtures in

this morning, and broke all the fixtures in it. He was handcoffed and pisced in another cell, and he there succeeded in passing the bibs connecting airp tre

THE SECOND REUNION,

The 1934 Regiment Well Colebrate the r 26th Auniversary of their Return From the War. On May 17, 1963, the 1221 Regiment,

Pennsylvania Volunteers, returned home regimental reunion was held and it was decided by the executive committee of the ental association on Friday evening, to hold a second reunion. The date re-lected for the same is May 17 h, the 26th Several meetings have been held to make the preliminary arrangements for the rening the treasurer reported that there was a balance on hand from the I a reunionnearly enough to meet the expenses of the

coming reunion.

Following were selected as the officers of the association for the coming year: President, Col. Exien Frankin; vice president, Lieut, Col. Edward McGovern; retary, Lieut, John C. Long ; treasurer,

Capt. George M. Frank)in.
The following committees were appointed: Special Executive; Sergeant, D. C. Haverstick; adjutant, D. H. Heitshu; sergeant, Morris Z ok; privates, Jacob Heibseb, W. A. Heitshu, Clark Whitson corporal, J. L. Killinger.
Finance: Captain, George M. Franklin;
Heutenant, Geo. E. Zellers; privates, George

W. Cormeny, Calvin Carter and George On notification of members : Lieut Col. Edward McGovern, Lieut, S. G. Behmer; ergeant, B O. Conn. John N. Smith Charles

R. Ohriet, John Trissler; corporal, Henry Hartley.

Banquet and ceremonies: Lieuts, John C. Long, Hiram Stamm, Capt. George M. Franklin ; privates, George M. Borger, Jeoob

A meeting of the above named committees

No. 22 South Duke street, on Friday even-

ing next, at 7:30 o'clock.

RETIREMENT OF DEPUTY LEVAN

no Will Roulds in the Fature in Reading -Popular Official. Issae B. Levan, who has been a deputy for Sheritt Burkholder since that official

to Reading, his former home, The appointment of Mr. Lovan caused great stir in the local polities of Lancaster county, for never before had a Republican county efficer called upon a Democrat to perform the duties of chief deputy.

Sheriff Burkholder had no atternative a the time Levan was appointed. He could not consistently retain the deputy then in office and there was no other Republican to the county familiar with the duties of the

Mr. Levau came here a perfect stravger, but soon made triends. As an official he was well liked by attorneys and others who thoroughly understood all the duties of that important office and discharged them to the entire estimation of his employer.

He carries with him to his Berke county home the well wishes of his many friends in this county.

In the Federal court at Indiauspoilthirteen indictments for political offenses were quashed on Friday, making thirty three in all. The form of the indictmen returned sets forth that the defendant, "a Mo question of guilt or innocence enters into consideration, the court austaining the motion to quash purely on technical grounds. Indictments in form similar to those used in these election cases have been used beretofors, and they held good and in one case there was a conviction.

A Promission Wild Cat.

A dispatch from Boston says: A wild cat has made a veritable wreck of a South End asloon, known as "Buckley's Lookout Exchange." Constable V.a. appeared at the saloon yesterday to take charge of the premises on account of an attachment. Proprietor Buckley keeps a menagerie in the back room, and, by way of defending his saloon, left a full-blooded wild cat out of its eag. Vess lit out, and then pandemonium reigned. The cat oversurned bottles, decauters and jues, howling in a blood curdling tashion. Buckley joined in the tumuit, rivalling the cat in his shouts and yells, and firing his platoi in all directions. There was a great time, and the cat and Buckley monopolized it. The cat was finally killed. Constable Vess dropped around somewhat later, but had to break in with an axe.

Herrible Carlows to ac.

Jed Pritchett, who outreged a small white girl near banville, Va., in June Les, was banged at Chatham on Friday. He was a stout, strong negro, about 30 years old, and when the efficers a tempted to apring the trap on him he fought like a tiger.

Four deputies were called on to assist in the awful deed. The prisoner fell down and lay prostrate on the scaffold, clinging to the frame work. The trap was finely sprung, and by main force the deputies pushed him off the scaffold, after the rope had been tied about his neck. The struggles of the condemned man lasted fully eleven minutes. Under a new statute the body was shipped to the University of Virginia for dissection.

A Raitrond Up Geverner Dick Mountain.
Rotert Coleman has given orders for the immediate building of a narrow guege railway from Mt. Greina park to the top of the Governor Dick mountain. The mountain overlooks the park on the east, and towers slot about 500 test above it, giving a most extended view. The road will be built on terraced grandients, and will be a difficult piece of engineering work.

Contracts will be given out for the work immediately, and the work is to be completed by June 15. The undertaking of this project is in consequence of the recent arrangement by which the Reading railroad consented to run passengers direct to Mt. Gretna. A Ratirond Up Governor Dick Mountain.

Last evening, at the residence of Mr. Francis Schroder, there was a well attended meeting of the Cilosophic society and an emay, remarkable in thought, style and scope, was read with effect by Mr. George Keenau, the novelist. At the conclusion of the reading there was capping prelonged and enthusiastic, and the chair-man, Dr. Apple, announced that discussion would be emitted. The next meeting will be at the residence of Wm. L. Atlee, seq. where an essay on French scolery, with special reference to the salon, will be read

The Government appropriations

The total appropriations made at the last session of Congress for the fiscal year anding June 30, 1890, are \$485,282,881. The total appropriations made by each of the Congresses since 1874 are as follow: Forty-third, \$649,791,991; Forty-fourth, \$694,643,272; Forty-men, \$703,665,953; Forty-sixth, \$727,696,603, Forty-seventh, \$777,685,948; Forty-eighth, \$655,269,402; Forty-ninth, \$746,248,514; Fiftieth, \$517,878,675.

The Reading Iron Company Assigns. The Reading from works has made an sasignment. The Reading Trust company, the sasignment. The Reading Trust company, the sasignee, is one of the largest fluencial institutions in the city, and its being made the sasignee, instead of an outsider, relieves the fear of the appointment of a receiver and the winding up of the affairs of the company regardless of the interests of Reading.

HALSTEAD REJECTED.

THE SENATE AGAIN REPUBLS TO COM-FIRM THE ONIO RDITOR.

Ita: toon Senators Oppose and Twenty-Free Sopport the Numbelion-Pas Ma Five Ponneylyanta Postmasters and Delogates to a Conference Are Hamed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30 -In the secret sewion of the Sensie to-day the nomination of Murat Helstead to be minister to Germany was considered at

Mr. Sherman took the floor to defend M

Halatend's nomination was Beatly rejected by a vote of 19 to 25.

Senator Quay lessed to have voted against the nomination ; s'e) Plumb, Ingalis and

The preside it sent to the Sensie to-day the following nominations: John B Hooderson, of Missouri; Corneline Bites, New York; Wm. Pinchney Whyte, Maryland; Clement Studebaker, Indiana; T. Jefferson C solidge, Massachusetts; William Heavy Trescott, South Carolina; Andrew Carolina; Pennsylvania; John B. G. Putter. negie, Pennsylvania; John R. G. Pithin, Louisiana; Morris M. Estee, California; J. H. Hanson, Georgie, to be delegates to the conference netween the United States of conference oetween the United States of America and the republice of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti, Sac Domingo and the Empire of Bresti, to be held in Washington in 1889 Also the following postmesters for Penn-sylvania: C. R. Gould, Emporium; James Ogden, Latrobe; W. H. Zufall, Meyers-dale; R. A. Love, Warren; R. S. Barker, Look Hayen.

Ed win H. Terrett, of Texas, to be minister

to Beiginm.

John T. Abbott, of New Hamshire, to be minister to the republic of Colombia.

WASHINGTON, March 33, - Mejor M. A. Roso, late U. S. army, and who served with General Custer in the Yellowstone Slouz massacre, died les night at Prot tongue. The cencerous portion was moved last week by Dr. John B. Hamil A few days ago crystpelas set in in the right hand, and yesterday there was pneumonia of both lungs which brought about his

death in a few hours. TELEGRAPHIO TAPE

The Ostend passenger steamer Comtesses Franciers was run late at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, off Dunkirk, by the Seigles steamer Princese Henristte. The capuls, first lieutenant of the crew, and three pessengers of the Comtesse Fienders were drowned. The Fisnders was out in helves

and the forepart cank in mediately.
At Octolog, N. Y. this moreing
American botel and the Episcopal chu
were burned. Lose, \$20,000; insured. Mrs. Tillie Hort, who was so brutally hacked with an save in Buffalo perterde by her husband, died at the hospital impraing. The murderer retured to ma

any statement of the crime or give reasons for it. He slooply says; wanted to kill her, and I am reedy to be for it. " The funeral of the late John Be took place to-day, He was buried in the old Quaker burying ground at Rochdala. Crowds of people lived the route of the juneral procession from

tory, and all the morning great aurabers of of strangers were ficking to Rochdale to get last glimpses of the procession that bore Zichariah Chaffee, of Providence, R. I. whose name has been widely known as trustee of the Sprague cetate, died this

morning, aged 74.

An excursion train from Southport,
Eng., filled with passengers bound for the
best race of Pulney, was derailed this
morning at Pentstone. The train was bedly
wrecked, and one person was killed. Fourteen were seriously injury 1.

PRISON INSPROTORS MEST.

Two Halious For Assistant Underkooper, But Mc Choice Ted.

Monday would be the date for the April meeting of the prison inspectors, but to give the inspectors time to arrange their private business on that day the meeting was held this morning, and there were present Meetra Carter, Bear, Eshlosma, Eby, Nissey and Carter, comprising a full board.

The bills for supplies for the pest month were read and approved.

A motion was made by Mr. Carter, or conded by Mr. Nissley and adopted, that all parties who hereafter make purchases at the prison will be required to settle their accounts away four months instead of

secounts every four months instead of yearly, as hereto ore. The balloting for assistant underherper, began in January, was resumed with the same result, no choice. Goo. Geyer, of Florie, received three votes and Andrew Caldwell, present incumbent of the same effice, the same number. A second belief resulted the same way and the election was postponed until May. In the meantime Mr. Caldwell will perform the duties of the office.

WENT THROUGH & MOUSE

An accident happened at Washington borough on Friday afternoon which caused serious damage to the property of Frank Berg, and in which Mrs. Dr. Beckel made a narrow except from a terribic death. The socident was caused by a loaded car crushing through the house of Mr. Berg, who is the station agent of the Columbia & Port Deposit railroad, at the point. The train to which the car was attached left Columbia yesterday morning at 11:20 and when the car was car was attached left Columbia yearrange morning at 11:20 and when the car was shifted at Washington borough the brake fulled to hold the car and before it could be stopped it went crashing through Mr. Berg's house. Mrs. Dr. Beckel was lething out of a window in another part of the room and she managed to get out the room of the car, but she did not escape entirely. Her injuries consist of slight bruisse. The case side of the house and the car are builty

A Young Lady Hurt.
On Friday afternoon Mise Mary Lundy, daughter of Thomas Lundy, special officer at the depot, fell into an excavation near her father's home and injured her sable. She was rendered uno ancious by the fall. The excavation had been made for the purpose of laying some wa'er pipes from the atreet main. Dr. A. J. Horr attended the young lady.

Last evening about thirly lady and gentleman friends of Mus Nora Fining tendered her a surprise party at the residence of Mr. Issael P. Mayer, Ma 345 North Queen street. Stooy's orchestre was in attendance and a very pleasant evening

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20 -Pa Eastern Ponneylvania: Fabralights cooler, followed on Sunday of warmer, variable winds.

was pessed.